(c) whether the intelligence agencies have succeeded in identifying the countries where the smuggled ivory is traded?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIEUDDIN SOZ): (a) Whenever cases of attempted smuggling of ivory and ivory products are detected, the consignments are seized and action taken against the offenders.

(b) The measures taken to control smuggling of ivory and other wildlife products are given in the Statement, *(see* below)

(c) Though there is no specific report from intelligence agencies on this, there are reports from other sources that ivory is smuggled mainly to Japan and Middle East Countries.

Statement

(i] Hunting of Wild animals included in Schedules I to IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been banned by law. Elephant is included in Schedule I of the Act, which also prohibits commercial trade in ivory.

(ii) This Ministry has set up of a National Coordination Committee consisting of representative of all major enforcement organisations such as: Customs, Revenue intelligence, CBI Police, BSF, ITBP RPF and foreign Post Office. Traffic India and wildlife authoritities to enable effective inter departmental cooperation and coordination to ded with the problem of illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products. The states have been advised to set up similar coordination Committees at the state level.

(iii) Training programmes on enforcement and implementation of wildlife and other related laws and international conventions have been organised for all the enforcement agencies annually since 1995.

(iv) Raids are carried out by the wildlife authorities, in cooperation with other enforcement agencies if necessary, whenever information of illegal trading in wildlife is received.

(v) India is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) under which international trade in endangered species and their parts and derivatives is strictly regulated. Indian Elephant is included under Appendix I of the convention as a result commercial trade in Indian ivory is prohibited internationally.

(vi) Rewards are given to informers for gathering intelligence regarding illegal trade and smuggling of wildlife products.

(vii) Regional and Sub-regional offices of Wildlife Preservation have been set-up at Delhi, Calcutta, Guwahati, Chennai, Mumbai, Cochin and Amritsar to prevent illegal trade and smuggling of wildlife products, in cooperation and coordination with the other enforcement agencies, including the State Forest and Wildlife authorities.

Districts Covered by Zoning Map

1913. SHRI CYAN RANJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the districts in the country which have been covered by Zoning Maps;

(b) what is the number of districts in the country which are yet to be covered by Zoning Maps; and

(c) in what manner Government propose to fund these Zoning Map projects and by when it will be compFeted?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ): (a) The following nineteen districts have been covered under the preparation of Zoning Maps in the first phase (1995-96 to 1996-97) by the Centrar Pollution Control Board;

1. Bankura, West Bengal
2. Bishnupur, Manipur
3. Imphal, Manipur
4. Thoubal, Manipur
5. East Singhbuhm, Bihar
6. West Singhbhum, Bihar
7. Goalpara, Assam
8. Kamrup, Assam
9. ChhindWm-a, Madhya Pradesh
10. Mysore, Karnataka
11. Palakkad, Kerala
12. Panchmahils, Gujarat
13. Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
14. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra
15. Solan, Himachal Pradesh
16. Sundargarh, Orissa
17. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
18. Udaipur, Rajasthan
19. Rajsamand, Rajasthan

(b) During the period 1997-98 to 2001-02, about 60 priority districts which are envirotmientally sensitive and fragile or those areas which are facing rapid industrialisation or areas which are designated as critically polluted in the country are targetted to be covered under the preparation of Zoning Maps. For the second phase 1997-9« to 1998-99, 32 district have been taken up for preparation of Zoning Maps.

(c) The first phase 1995-96 to 1996-97 was covered by the Central Pollution Control Board from the grant-in-aid provided by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Governmint of India. Additionally, support (technical support, training and equipment) was obtained from the German Agency for Techincal Co-operation (GTZ) under the Indo-Gcrman Bilateral Programme.

For the period 1997-98 to 2001-02, funds are being obtained from the World Bank under the Hnvironmental Management Capacity Building project in addition to the support from the • Government and the GTZ. During the period the manpower in the State Pollution Control Boards or agencies identified by them will Ire trained and the needed facilities (computer and cartographic) will be installed in the State Pollution Control Boards. The scope of environmental planning/mapping will be extended from the ongoing District-wise Zoning Atlas programme to other areas such as industrial estate planning, mapping of environmentally sensitive zones, state-wise, preparation of Environmental Atlas of India, etc.

पर्यावरण स्वीकृति हेतु लंबित पड़ी मध्य प्रदेश की विकास परियोजनाएं

1914. **श्री शमशेर सिंह सुरजेवाला** :
श्री अजीत जोगी :
श्री मूल चन्द मीणा:

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन विभिन्न विकास परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और जो पर्यावरण संबंधी स्वीकृति के लिए उनके मंत्रालय के पास लंबित हैं,

(ख) ये परियोजनाएं कब से लंबित हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदानकरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री (प्रो. सैफउद्दीन सोज़) : (क) और (ख) विवरण संलग्र हैं (नीचे देखिये)

(घ) अप्रेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए संबंधित परियोजना प्राधिकरणों/एजेंसियों के साथ लगातान सम्पर्क किया जाता हैं ताकि प्रस्तावों पर शीघ्र निर्णय लिया जा सके।

विवरण

दिनांक 30.6.1997 तक पर्यावरण निकासी के लिए मंत्रालय में लम्बित विभिन्न विकासात्मक परियोजनाओं की सूची